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CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS

UNITED STATES BEE-KEEPERS' UNION.

Report of the 29th Annual Convention Held at Omaha, Nebr., Sept. 13-15, 1898.

DR. A. B. MASON, SEC.

[Continued from page 627.]

FIRST DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention was called to order at 1:30 p.m., the session being opened with the singing of "Bee-Keepers' Convention Song."

In the absence of Mr. W. F. Marks, of New York, the Secretary read his paper, entitled,

Organization Among Bee-Keepers.

Your humble servant can in no wise add to the many excellent articles that have appeared on this subject from time to time; no one realizes that more than himself, but the subject is an important one.

The bee-keepers of the United States should aim to have the best organization in the country, and unless I am very much mistaken there is no good reason why they should not succeed. You may say, "Easier said than done;" to be sure, but "nothing without labor." The first questions then are: How shall we proceed? How can we get the bee-keepers interested? We cannot hope to succeed unless we first get them interested. I would not advise any new or untried plan. Neither would I advise any plan that has been tried in the past and failed. We can look around us and see many successful organizations; let us profit by their experience and adopt a system of organization that has proven successful.

We should look around us, take the most successful organization we can find for a pattern, adopt its plan, and just go to work and excel it.

There is a prevailing idea that what we need is a fat treasury; it is not necessary to a good organization. I would rather enter a battle for our pursuit with one hundred thousand bee-keepers at my back than with as many dollars in the treasury, backt perhaps by one-tenth that number of bee-keepers. Money alone cuts a poor figure in such an organization, unless backt by commanding influence. With one hundred thousand—aye, one-half that number of interested bee-keepers behind us there would be powerful influence, and no lack of funds.

You will observe that all successful organizations extend their order into nearly every town, village and hamlet; so must we, if we would succeed. We must get the bee-keepers interested in the work, by forming, or encouraging the formation, of local societies; such a course will give them a personal interest in the undertaking. A little reflection will convince you that the interest in our organization at the present

time is strongest in those localities where there are local organizations.

In conclusion, I will repeat, we must profit by the experience of others, adopt some popular and successful plan of organization, and go to work systematically, determined to succeed.

W. F. MARKS.

There was then a discussion of the subjects of co-operation and organization among bee-keepers; both subjects being considered together as follows:

Dr. C. C. Miller—In order to have the procession move I will give one thought, and that is, that I believe the one thing we ought to do above all others is to press for membership in the Union, independent of attendance at the conventions. There is our weak point. We have in the past had many good conventions, but our membership has always been a fleeting one. The rule has been that only those who attended the conventions became members. We have gotten out of that



Mr. C. N. White, of England—See page 647.

track a little; but we want to get out of it entirely. Every one who becomes a member once should be a member continuously, year after year. And then we should urge persistently and continuously that all bee-keepers become members of the Union. That is the one thing more than anything else, perhaps, that we need now.

Pres. York—Perhaps methods of securing membership might be suggested.

E. R. Root—The paper speaks about local organizations. There is no State that has so many local organizations as New

York. I was greatly surprised to see how many local organizations they had. There is one of them in Seneca county that has a membership of something like 75, and they meet once a month during the honey season. In the county adjoining that they had an organization with something like 60 members. In Otsego county and Tompkins county they have local organizations. Tompkins county has a local membership of something like a hundred. I think there are something like a dozen counties well organized. Mr. Marks speaks about local organizations affiliating with parent organizations. I doubt whether that could be done in States where bee-keeping is not so extensively practiced as in New York. There is scarcely a farmer in those counties that does not keep some bees. In each one of those organizations they recommend bee-keepers to take some bee-paper, or to become members of the United States Bee-Keepers' Union. I think you will find the membership from that State is greater than from any other, probably due to that one fact.

Mr. Lathrop—We have several bee-keepers' organizations in Wisconsin, some of them quite prosperous, and I understand that there are some more being organized this year. A good many of our bee-keepers in southern Wisconsin have been members of the National Bee-Keepers' Union, and we voted to recommend that the two organizations should be combined, but our members are slow to join the United States Bee-Keepers' Union while they are members in the other, and while they have paid their dues. I never joined this Union until to-day because I was a member of the other organization, and I believe that up to the present time the work has been all right, and I had the protection I needed in that organization. I would like to see the membership in the National Bee-Keepers' Union come into this, so that we could all be together. I think that would be a good step towards what you are talking about now.

Dr. Mason—You say that the old Union has furnished you all the protection you needed. What do you mean by that? What protection does it furnish?

Mr. Lathrop—Well, it is like life insurance. It never did anything for me, but I always felt that I had something to fall back upon in case of emergency.

Dr. Mason—What would the emergency be?

Mr. Lathrop—There might be an emergency. I have one apary that I have had 13 years in a certain place, adjoining another man's property. It is not near a public highway, but the man who owns the land cultivates corn there. He said the bees bothered his horses, but that he would try to work, and if he couldn't work then he would do something else—he would try to have the bees removed as a nuisance, or something of that kind. I put up a high board fence, and took all the precautions I could. I expected to have a lawsuit, and I understood that if I did the Union would fight it for me. I was speaking of the National Bee-Keepers' Union.

Pres. York—I should like to ask Mr. Lathrop why he would not receive the same protection by being a member of the United States Bee-Keepers' Union?

Mr. Lathrop—I think I would. As I had membership in the other I thought it would be all right for the time being, because it had always done good work and been successful.

Dr. Miller—I am not going to give anything new at all, but I want to say that I think one of the greatest things to help increase the membership is the influence of the bee-papers. They have done good work, and I believe that a continuance of that same work, and possibly a little more work on that same line, will do great good. Possibly they need a little encouragement by knowing that we recognize their work. Then it might be a good thing for those who write to the papers to mention the matter and urge that all should become members of this Union. I very much doubt whether there is any one thing that will do as much to increase the membership as that. I believe the bee-papers could do more than they have done. They have, of course, done more than they are paid for doing; but I believe that if they will do a little more yet it will do good.

Dr. Mason—The editors of nearly all the bee-papers have said to me, "Whenever you have anything in the line of the work of the United States Bee-Keepers' Union, let us have it." I think we all feel under obligations to the bee-periodicals. If Mr. Root wasn't here I would say that we are a little more indebted to the American Bee Journal than we are to Gleanings. Editor Merrill, former editor of the American Bee-Keeper, pitched into Mr. York and myself rough-shod when this Union was first started, for the part we took in its organization, but the new editor, Mr. H. E. Hill, is doing all he can for the Union, and is ready to do more. On the first page of our program is a cut that Editor Hill got up and loaned to us for use in printing the program. I for one feel very grateful to him. Dr. Miller talks about the papers doing

more than they are paid for. We don't pay them anything. Editor Hutchinson, of the Bee-Keepers' Review, does all he can to aid the Union, and Editor Holtermann, of the Canadian Bee Journal, speaks a good word for us whenever he can.

Dr. Miller—I do think they can do a little more if they want to, and I don't think we ought to do anything to stop them.

Pres. York—Perhaps it would be all right if I asked Dr. Miller to tell the publishers in what way they can be more useful. There are some things that publishers "don't know," the same as with Dr. Miller. (Laughter.)

Dr. Miller—in reply to that I would say that they might do a little more of what they have been doing, or perhaps do it a little oftener. The quality has been good, but the quantity might be increased a little. Not that I am finding fault at all, but a little more of the same kind would do more good. I am only saying this in order to encourage them by making them feel that their work is not without result. They certainly have done more than ought reasonably to be expected of them. I believe that the lack is rather on the part of those who write for the journals. We ought ourselves to give them something oftener, and not depend upon them to furnish the material and the place to publish it.

Pres. York—I think one great help to the publishers would be this: Let the Union do some real, active work, and we will report it. That, I think, would help more than anything else to increase the membership.

Dr. Mason—I might say that Mr. Marks, at my suggestion two years ago, when we were trying to organize this Union, sent me a constitution, and in it he embodied these thoughts of his in detail about starting up local organizations. But it seems that it is not feasible; so many of our people are selfish. I may feel that I do not need to pay a dollar to be protected, because I can take care of my own affairs better than the Union can; but I feel that I am under obligations to the fraternity in helping to do away with the adulteration of foods. That is the reason I gave my dollar a year.

Frank Rauchfuss (Colo.)—I am of the same opinion as Mr. Marks, that we should organize county and State organizations; they should be the center, and the national organization should be the head. That is the way I have been talking at home. I really think it is feasible, because I have seen what has been accomplished in Germany. It is done there, and I don't see any reason why it should not be done here.

Dr. Mason—Are there not a great many more bee-keepers in Germany than there are here in proportion to the inhabitants? and aren't they closer together?

Mr. Rauchfuss—Yes, sir; and they are a different class of people; they are mostly teachers, preachers, and wealthy farmers, who can afford to spend a little money in going to meetings, and things like that.

Dr. Miller—Mr. Rauchfuss will remember that there are dozens and dozens of those who never attend the meetings and yet are members. There is where the Germans have got the start of us. With us it is too often the case that only those are members who attend the conventions; but those plodding Germans stick to it, year after year, and if they never go to the conventions in their lives but once or twice, all the rest of the time they are members. They have large societies and large meetings, but the meetings only take in a small part of the membership. While I am willing to have the Germans come in here with us, I would like to beat them in some things. If we could only beat them in that respect, I would like it very much.

Mr. Rauchfuss—Our Colorado association has worked under the same serious difficulties. We have a small membership, and I have been trying to get the membership up. I had some help from the American Bee Journal, and we appreciated it very much. We have done this much: Every one that is a member of the State organization derives some benefit in buying his bee-supplies. That is what gets them. If they see that by paying 50 cents for membership they can save \$5, they will come in every time. We have 150 members, and more coming.

Dr. Mason—Last year the Secretary of the Salt River Valley Bee-Keepers' Association (in Arizona) sent me 17 names and \$17. This year he sent 14 names and \$14, and some names had been sent before that. None of them have attended our conventions. They are too far away to make it convenient to attend. I don't know but it would be a good plan if your next Secretary would write this matter up and put it in the papers. I believe that we can organize as the Colorado folks are doing.

Mr. Rauchfuss—There is another way: Start a case—prosecute somebody for adulteration, and show the bee-keepers that we are doing something with the money that has been

paid in, and that will induce others to get sufficient courage to join.

Dr. Mason—We don't have any need for that in Ohio, so far as adulterated honey is concerned. We have a first-class State law, and a first-class man as Commissioner to see that it is carried out. I have been watching for the last two years for some one to prosecute, so as to get the glory for the Union, but I can't find any one dealing in adulterated honey except such as is labeled as required by our excellent "Pure Food" law.

Mr. Whitcomb—The best plan for getting members for the Union that I have found, is, when you go out and meet your brother bee-keepers, talk to them. Every member that is here to-day can get two or three of his bee-keeping friends who are not members to come in. We must have a fund before we can commence prosecutions. It takes money to conduct a prosecution, and we need to have a good fund first. That is what we have been waiting for, to get the membership strong, and to get a fund before commencing that work. We must not make a failure of the first prosecution. When we get a good membership and get money in the treasury, then we can go ahead and prosecute and do some good work. I know of no better way than for every brother and sister who is a member of the organization to go home and get some of their bee-keeping friends to join—send in their dollars, and have them become members. That would swell the treasury and the membership admirably.

Questions were then taken up for discussion as follows:

BEE-KEEPING, PUBLISHING OR MANUFACTURING.

"Which is the most profitable, keeping bees for honey, publishing a bee-paper, or manufacturing bee-supplies?"

A. I. Root—Whether you are going to keep bees for honey, or publish a journal, or manufacture supplies, you can't succeed in any one of them unless you put brains and muscle into it. When I look back over the years that I have been engaged in the work—and I believe I have made a success in all three departments—I would say that I succeeded because I put brains, hard work and energy into each. If the rest of the world don't know how many hours I put in, Mrs. Root does. She said again and again that I would work myself out, and kill myself. But it is better to wear out than to rust out. I kept bees for honey, and had lots of hardship and worry. My early experience was a series of blunders, but little by little I began to get the upper hand. When a man goes into a certain business and puts his whole life and energy into it, he will sooner or later get his reward. Whatever you are doing, you want to do it with all your might. I don't think publishing a bee-paper would have been profitable if I hadn't put energy and soul into it. But I made a success of it. We had to make a success of honey-production and of bee-papers before there was any field for the manufacturing business. Years ago, when I first started, and when the people were all feeling sorry for me because I had let this new craze run away with me, I said, "Look here, gentlemen, the time is coming when the bee-keeping industry is going to rank fairly with the butter and egg business." I had some pretty lofty aspirations. I had faith in strength and energy, and I had faith in the great God above. Faith is a great thing. The one who has faith in God, and faith in his own brain and muscle, is the one who is going to succeed. It seems to me it doesn't make so much difference what you are working at if you are working at it with all your might. And in regard to wearing one's self out, I don't believe I have felt so young and spry as I have in the last four or five months.

There is another point I want to make. There was one time in bee-keeping when I had made a fair success, and then we had seasons like the past. We had all sorts of discouragements and mishaps, and I had about decided to give it up. I piled away my books and papers, and sort of felt that I would quit. Mrs. Root rather remonstrated with me, saying, "You don't want to throw away what you have done. I would just go on, and may be you will have a better honey season." There were only 11 colonies left. I thought it was a good time to "wind up," but she didn't like the idea of my giving up. The next year I increased those 11 colonies to 44, and the next year with those 44 I got that big crop of honey—over 6,000 pounds. Don't turn your back and show the white feather. If I had quit I would have lost faith in myself, and may be lost faith in God. Then I would have started in some other kind of business kind of half-hearted, and likely made a failure of it, too. Don't give up on account of a few failures, or a succession of failures. I have known some who have been at it four or five years, and said they were ready to quit, whereas if they held on a little longer it would have been like the man who was sinking the oil-well. He had gone down a

good ways and hadn't struck any oil yet, and he was getting discouraged; and then some one bought the well and sent it down only another foot, and struck oil. That is just the way with bee-keeping. When you get ready to say it doesn't pay, and lose faith in man and God, it is a bad place to be. Stick to your trade, stick to your religion, and stick to your faith in God, and to your faith in your neighbors. What is that old text? "Be not weary in well doing, and in due time you will reap if you faint not."

Pres. York—I presume that Mr. Root is the only one that can answer the whole question. He has been through all of it. But he has not answered it yet, as to which is the most profitable.

A. I. Root—They all have their ups and downs, and I might say that it is not an easy matter to make a success in any one of them.

E. R. Root—I don't know that I can answer the question, but I will say this: I wrote to Mr. John H. Martin, of California, and askt him why there wasn't a bee-paper published on the Pacific Coast, and he said they told him it was more profitable to produce honey. I presume that was the fact. I don't think that in our locality in Ohio we could produce honey and make a big thing out of it. Perhaps it is more profitable to produce supplies.

A. I. Root—But there is a young bee-keeper only a couple of miles from us that has produced profitable crops of honey year after year.

Pres. York—Last year in Chicago I averaged 100 pounds of honey to the colony. As to the second part of the question, I am publishing a bee-paper, but I have not found that there is so very much money in it. Perhaps when I get to the third part of the question I will make some money! I think as Mr. Root says, it depends a great deal upon the man in any case.

Dr. Miller—With regard to one point brought out: I am not so sure that it is right to throw your whole soul and might into it. There are some things, perhaps only a few, where it is wise to throw your whole might into them, but I very much doubt whether bee-keeping is one of the things. I have in mind a case that I knew years ago, of a man who was very enthusiastic about bee-keeping. He went into it all over; he worked so hard at it that his soul was worn out in course of time. Then he almost abandoned it entirely, instead of going on and making use of the advantage of his experience. He practically deserted the brotherhood, and then went into publishing a paper. He threw his whole soul into that, and made one of the best papers that could be published; yet if it had not been for the new generation following him, in course of time that would have been deserted utterly. Fortunately the rising generation took that off of his hands and continued it successfully. Then he went into the business of producing supplies, and he made a big success of that—went into it with his whole soul; but if it had not been for the rising generation that would have been deserted entirely. Then he went running off after cabbages, and I don't know but he has made a success of that. If instead of throwing his whole soul into bee-keeping and allowing the hobby to run away with him—throwing the reins to the wind, instead of controlling it as he might have done—I believe to-day we might have gotten a great deal more from him than we have. I believe the Lord gave to him ability that He did not give to the ordinary members of the human family. I believe one thing we are to do is to hold a firm grip on the reins of the hobby that starts with us. When I find that bee-keeping occupies the whole of my time, then I want to let it go to a certain extent and take something else with it.

DEPENDENT ENTIRELY UPON BEE-CULTURE.

"How many of the members present depend entirely upon bees and honey to make their living?"

On a call for a showing of hands, two responded in the affirmative.

Dr. Miller—My living is all made by what I know about bees, but it is not all made by working directly with bees.

J. S. Scott—I understand that does not mean the production of honey from the bee. I buy and sell honey as well as produce it. I don't produce honey to the extent of making my entire living out of it.

Dr. Miller—In a certain sense that would allow Mr. Scott to hold up his hand as well as myself—that is, we depend entirely upon bees and honey for our living. Wipe away all bees and honey and we are dropt to the ground.

ACTUAL COST OF A POUND OF HONEY.

"What does it cost to produce comb honey; also extracted honey?"

Pres. York—Perhaps the question should include the words "per pound" in order to enable us to get at it.

Mr. Danzenbaker—I don't see that there is much difference, in my experience. Years ago I had an extractor and used it seven or eight years and then sold it. Then I bought another after five years, and I had it for four years without unpacking it, for the reason that I was getting all the comb honey that I thought the bees should store. The year before this I produced perhaps 120 pounds of honey that I didn't succeed in getting into comb honey; this year none—all comb honey. What it costs I cannot say; it depends on the number of bees in one place. Some say that 100 colonies can be kept in one place. I think 10 will do much better. This year there were 14 colonies in box-hives only two miles from where I had 90. I made a bargain with a man that I would give him the hives if he would let me have all the honey I could produce to May 20. I transferred the bees, having a man to help. That took two days. I got a sugar-barrel full of honey. I put on sections and got 900 finished sections from the 14 colonies. I think I went but once a week to that yard—perhaps six times in all. I can't say what it cost. I don't think I could have got more honey if I had extracted. I bought the foundation; that is all paid out. I got \$135 for the honey from the 14 colonies. I did better with them than in the yard where I was working with the bees every day, where there were 90 colonies. That is the result of a few hives in a place. I had a few bees in a place that paid \$15 to \$20 a colony. This year there was a man that had 100 colonies and he got a fair crop. I had a yard about two miles from it, and I got four times as much, but I hadn't so many bees. I have been at Medina. Look at the number of colonies in that yard for queen-rearing. I don't think a neighbor could succeed there if he had only one colony. It takes all the honey there is to keep breeding bees. The cost of honey depends upon the situation. I know some places there is no profit in it. In the case I spoke about, with the 14 colonies, the hives were worth \$1 apiece. It took us three days to transfer, and six days work in getting the honey. That was nine days altogether. I got \$135 worth of honey.

Mr. Cameron—Suppose you have a case where you spend \$40 for supplies and don't get any honey; then how much does it cost a pound? (Laughter.)

Mr. Whitcomb—It takes 15 pounds of honey to produce a pound of comb. In this locality I doubt whether we can produce comb honey profitably for less than 15 cents per pound, while we can produce extracted honey for 5 cents. The bees haven't time to put up comb in the fall, when the heart's-ease is yielding. We are compelled to produce more extracted honey than comb honey here, because there isn't time to build the comb when the honey is flowing. The 15 pounds of honey it takes to build a pound of comb is certainly worth something. Honey-comb isn't gathered, it must be built. It takes the time of the bees, and it takes material. I doubt whether a pound of comb honey can be produced profitably in this section for less than 15 cents. I would rather produce extracted honey at 5 cents, so far as profit goes, than comb honey at 15 cents. Of course, a great many out here produce comb honey, but very little of it. I doubt whether in the great alfalfa districts of the West, where the honey comes in at times very rapidly, it is not more profitable to produce extracted honey than comb honey. Here we sell more extracted honey than we do of comb, because here our customers take a gallon of the extracted honey at a time, where perhaps otherwise we would sell them a pound. They buy it cheaper, of course. They know it is as pure as the honey they buy in their comb.

A. I. Root—In Arizona, where they have those great alfalfa regions, immense quantities of honey are produced. There was one apiary of 300 colonies in one spot that produced 200 pounds to the colony. The man told me that if somebody would take the honey off of his hands at 3 cents a pound, he would go ahead. He figured that he could produce it at 3 cents a pound and make a success of it—that is, extracting. All he got over the 3 cents he counted as profit.

Mr. Cameron—I remember that a long time ago Dr. Gallup published the statement that he got out of one colony 50 pounds per day. You can't get 50 pounds of comb honey in a day. I don't believe it.

Dr. Mason—If there is one honey-producer that we feel we can rely upon in his statements it is Dr. Gallup. Dr. Gallup got in 30 days 600 pounds from one colony. Dr. Gallup don't lie.

Mr. Cameron—He couldn't get comb honey at that rate.

Mr. Rauchfuss—In regard to the cost of producing comb and extracted honey, we had some discussion at one of our State meetings four or five years ago, and it was estimated then—and those estimates were given by specialists—that it

costs 4 cents to produce extracted honey, and 7 to 8 cents for comb honey.

KEEPING BEES NEAR CULTIVATED CROPS.

"Can a bee-keeper be forced to remove an apiary because the land adjoining is used for cultivated crops, provided the bees are on his own land, are not near a public highway, nor any dwelling, and also separated from the adjoining property by a high, tight board fence, the claim being that the bees sting men and horses?"

Dr. C. C. Miller—That is a question of law. It might be answered very differently in different States. I do not believe that we are competent authority to answer that question. We may waste time by discussing questions that do not properly belong here. There are things that can be better discussed in the bee-papers, and there are things that we can better discuss here face to face. I think our time can be better occupied than in discussing this. If any one knows the answer of course we will be glad to hear it, but I do not think we are wise in spending time to say what we think ought to be the answer.

HOW MUCH EXTRACTED TO PRODUCE A POUND OF COMB HONEY—FEEDING BACK.

"How many pounds of extracted honey does it take to produce one pound of comb honey?"

Mr. Danzenbaker—I suppose that means the relative quantity that the colony will produce of each. In June and July, in the warm weather, I think the bees will make the wax they need to put the honey in. In the fall they do not generate so much wax. A man who is producing extracted honey in the cool weather would have the advantage. In my experience in June and July I claim I can make more money on comb honey than on extracted. The young bees in the hive are elaborating the wax and molding it into the comb to put the honey in that the field-workers bring in. It depends on the season.

Pres. York—The person who asks the question may have been thinking of feeding back: how many pounds of extracted honey must be fed to produce a pound of comb honey?

Mr. Danzenbaker—I don't think it would pay to do it.

A. I. Root—The question about feeding sugar to make honey comes in here. I believe we are all decided that it does not pay, even if it is honest.

E. R. Root—It has been stated in the books that it takes 20 pounds of extracted honey to produce one pound of honey-comb.

Dr. Mason—If I had completed an experiment I had begun, I could have said something about this. I do know this, that within the last 15 days I fed about 35 pounds of extracted honey, and I have taken about 40 pounds of comb honey from it. Saturday evening I raised up two supers of plain sections I had on the hive—24 sections in each one, 48 sections in all—and they felt as if they weighed 50 pounds. I put on a bee-escape, hoping to get time to find out something about it, but I didn't. I am quite sure those 48 sections are well filled. Other colonies were by the side of that, and gaining some, but not very much. They got more honey than I fed to them. I am going to look at it when I get home, and then I will report.

TEST TO DETECT GLUCOSE ADULTERATION.

H. L. Miller—I should like to ask if there is any way of testing honey to know if there is glucose in it.

E. R. Root—Certainly, there are several ways known now. Mr. Selzer, of Philadelphia, has made a specialty of it. He says he can tell without doubt whether a sample of honey contains glucose, and very nearly the percentage, by chemical means.

H. L. Miller—People generally don't have those means to use. I understand that by putting the glucose into tea, it will turn the tea dark. If that is true, I should think that would be as good a way as any.

Eugene Secor—I don't know of any way of testing except chemically—analytically.

An Attendant—Does glucose candy like honey?

Dr. Mason—It will candy, but not like honey. I have got two gallons candied.

[Continued next week.]

Langstroth on the Honey-Bee, revised by The Dadants, is a standard, reliable and thoroughly complete work on bee-culture. It contains 520 pages, and is bound elegantly. Every reader of the American Bee Journal should have a copy of this book, as it answers hundreds of questions that arise about bees. We mail it for \$1.25, or club it with the Bee Journal for a year—both together for only \$2.00.

CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES

Best Hive for Farmers—Box or Frame?

G. M. DOOLITTLE.

A correspondent writes that he has been induced to take the American Bee Journal, and after reading some of my articles, and those of others, he has become interested in bees. He says he is a farmer and wishes me to write an article on the best style of hive, with the management of the same, for the farmers who may keep a few colonies of bees, for he thinks there may be many other farmer bee-keepers among the readers of the Bee Journal besides himself.

In complying with this request, I would say that all depends upon how "the farmer" intends to keep his bees, and what time he expects to spend on them. If he intends only to hive the swarms when they issue, and put on the surplus arrangement when the white clover commences to bloom, paying little or no attention to them otherwise (which is the way the average farmer tends to the bees), then I would say that the box-hive, formerly known as the "Miner hive," is as good for such an one as any hive in existence.

Why I single out this hive from the hundreds of other box-hives or log-gums of the past, is, that the top was so arranged that by the removal of a "honey-board" the surplus arrangement could be set immediately over the combs, thus placing no more barrier in the way of the bees in entering the sections than there is with the best hive ever invented; and should our farmer ever want to sell his bees, they will bring from 50 cents to \$1.00 more per hive than they would in any of the others, on account of the provision Mr. Miner made of slats standing with the knife-like edge down, so that the bees nearly, if not quite always, build their combs straight and true, so that, when they come into the possession of the practical bee-master, they are easily transferred to any of the movable-frame hives.

If, on the other hand, the farmer is willing to give the bees the attention which they require—which is far less than he would give one of his horses or cows—then I would say that nothing short of a good movable-frame hive will be good enough for him. As to which of the frame hives is best, I would say, much depends on the locality in which we live. If in the South, then the Langstroth or even shallower frames will do as well as any; but if north of latitude 42° to 45°, then I would prefer a deeper frame, if the bees are to be wintered on the summer stands. Of course, chaff-packing will help the shallow frame hive; but I believe it is something conceded by all, that a deep frame is preferable for the extreme North, where bees are to be wintered out-of-doors.

A hive which will bring the colonies out strong in the spring is something worth looking after, where the crop of white honey comes early in the season, as it always does where white clover is the chief source of supply, and the hive which accomplishes this item the most perfectly, is the one the farmer, or any other person keeping bees, should look after. Lots of bees in time for the honey harvest, without contracting the swarming-fever, means success to their keeper, while few bees at that time means a failure, no matter how many there may be at all other times.

The early management of any hive consists in knowing that the bees have a good queen, plenty of stores, and that they are tucked up warm and secure at the top of the hive. Bees will build up even if the top of the hive has cracks in it; but all will see that the heat which passes out of these cracks takes so much warmth away from around the cluster, and causes the bees to burn just so much more fuel (honey) to replace the same, only to be carried away again. Therefore, it pays well to see that the top of the hive is tight in early spring.

Plenty of stores are needed, for if the bees have to scrimp on account of fear of starvation, not nearly so many bees will be reared as there would be were there so much honey in the hives that the bees could use it lavishly. A hive that has 20 pounds of honey in it on the first day of April will, as a rule, give double the bees at the commencement of the clover harvest, that the one will that has only five pounds, providing the latter does not starve altogether. A good queen is an actual necessity; for, tucked up the hive as well as we may, and give the bees a surplus of stores, to such an extent that they feel

rich, yet if the queen is poor or failing there will be only enough bees reared to keep up the dying population of the hive, resulting in little or no honey to the owner.

Seeing that the bees have the three requisites named above, little more will be needed from the farmer till swarming-time arrives. When the first swarm issues he will mark the date on the hive, so that in eight days he can go in the evening and listen for the piping of the first young queen, which usually emerges from her cell sometime during the seventh day, where the swarm issues on the sealing of the first queen-cell, as it generally does. If he hears the queen piping, he may know that, if the weather is pleasant, a second swarm will issue the next day, unless thwarted in some way, and also that there is a queen hatch and at liberty in the hive. If he hears this piping the hive should be opened quite early the next morning and every queen-cell cut off, which will surely prevent any after-swarm issuing from that hive.

To be sure no queen-cells are mist, it is well to shake the bees off each frame, in front of the hive so that none are hidden by the bees being so thickly clustered upon them.

The surplus arrangement should be put on each hive as soon as its combs are filled with brood and there is honey coming in from the fields, no matter whether they have swarmed or not, and upon all others as soon as there are bees enough in them so they can keep up the necessary warmth for brood-rearing, with the surplus arrangement on.

As soon as the sections are filled they are taken off, and more put in their places to the end of the harvest, when no new ones should be put on to become travel-stained and stuck up with propolis, and also so that the bees will be more likely to finish what are already on.

Any farmer can do as much as is here outlined, and I have sometimes seriously questioned whether this will not give any of us as good results as the more frequent manipulation of each hive, which I and others have insisted on in the past, where natural swarming is to be the order and method of increase.

Onondaga Co., N. Y.



Should Hive Bottom-Boards be Nailed?

BY C. P. DADANT.

The above subject is suggested to me by reading the article by Wm. M. Whitney, on page 594, who urges that there are serious objections to the use of loose bottom-boards, and thinks they should be nailed to the hive. We have tried both the fast and the loose bottom-boards in the same apiaries for years, and I will now give my reason for the preference I entertain in a very decided way for the free, removable bottom-board.

Take the hive at the beginning of spring, when the bees are just going out of winter quarters. There are often thousands of dead bees on the bottom-board, and they are sometimes so packed into a solid, rotten, moldy mass that it is very difficult for the bees to remove them. With a movable bottom-board all that is required is to pry the hive from it with a chisel, breaking the propolis fastening that holds the two together, and with a small, straight block of wood in ten seconds you can scrape all dead bees, debris, and dirt from the bottom that it would have taken weeks for the bees to carry away. It is true you can remove this dirt with a tight bottom as well, by transferring the bees and combs into another hive, but the latter method is too slow for me.

In the spring, if by some accident or through some manipulation, it happens that some comb has been broken, either by transferring or straightening, and some honey has been made to run down to the bottom-board at a time when robbers are wide-awake, if you use a loose bottom you can, in one or two minutes, bring out a fresh bottom-board and transfer the hive from one on to the other. You thus avoid having to run some risk of your colony being robbed owing to the leaking honey.

Again, of all the parts of the hive the bottom-board is the first to get out of shape, to rot, to warp, to become worthless. With a loose bottom-board it takes but a minute to renovate the foundation of the abode of your bees, doing away in a twinkling with a defective piece which may have been damaged by unexpected causes, such as the gnawing of mice, or by a loose knot.

Then in hot weather it is surely a very satisfactory thing to be able to increase the ventilating space at will. Mr. Whitney favors re-spacing the combs by removing one or two from the brood-chamber for ventilation. I will agree that this looks very nice at first sight, but I doubt whether Mr. Whitney has done this more than one season, for when he finds that the bees have thickened the combs so as to leave only the usual bee-space, and that they have perhaps built an

additional comb between the others, and that he has a lot of cutting down to do before he can again place 10 frames in his hive, he will not be likely to want to try this experiment again. We have occasionally had to handle hives of bees in which an inexperienced person had placed 8 frames only where 10 really belonged, and we have always found that the bees managed to fill all the space according to their natural habits. I had almost as lief handle a hive in which there were too many frames as one that contained too few. This reminds me of a bee-keeper who filled his hives entirely full with frames $\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick, putting 13 of them in an 8-frame hive. It was a nice job to remove them, and I would rather have box-hives than hives arranged in this way.

Ever since we have begun using loose bottom-boards and raising the hives in front in hot weather, we have avoided the breaking down of combs by heat. I must say, however, that the straw mat inside of the cap over the combs or the supers is a very good adjunct as a preventive of the action of the sun's rays.

We can see no advantages whatever in the tight bottom. If one wants to transport hives they can easily be fastened by a cleat on the side which will fasten the cap or the cover at the same time as the bottom; or if for transporting them about the apiary, one can resort to the Van Deuzen clamp, which makes a tight or a loose bottom at will.

The only purpose for which we have seen any use for bottoms nailed fast to the hive is in shipping or transporting. We have transported thousands of hives from one apiary to another, and have sometimes nailed the bottoms to the hive for that purpose, but we have never hesitated in taking the nails out afterwards, and we usually leave them to project a little for that purpose when they are driven.

If there are advantages to the tight bottom which counterbalance the disadvantages, I for one have surely not found them.

Hancock Co., Ill.



Do Italian Bees Produce Better Honey?

BY A. W. HART.

Mr. Bevins, on page 518, says he is sorry I took his "squib" so seriously. Well, I am not feeling very badly over the matter, but how would he have me take it? I should have made no reply had there not been criticism and ridicule, and an effort to disparage and impugn my motive in asking the question.

The first sentence, in my first communication, reads: "We sometimes see the statement made," etc., and I have shown that prominent bee-men do entertain and promulgate the doctrine that Italian bees produce better honey than others, etc. I ask the question as to how it is, when all have access to the same sources of supply, and this, as Shakespeare says, is the whole "head and front of my offending;" and for this I am called in question, my motive ridiculed, and I made to appear as "putting up a job on the bee-keepers."

Mr. Bevins says: "I would like, as well as Mr. Hart, to know why Italian bees store a better honey than others," etc. That is what I wanted to know, and why I ask the question of those supposed to know, and why did not he, or was he afraid some other sharp critic would arise and accuse him of "putting up a job on the bee-keepers?"

He says what he said was not an answer to my question, was not intended to be. Then why was it written? Surely, my question was fair, and sought a fair answer, and not the ridicule he gave it in trying to make me pose as fooling with the bee-keepers. I have proven my position, given my authority for the "opinions and statements," and yet Mr. Bevins must fire a parting shot, saying, "'Tis still my belief. . . . that Mr. Hart has started the bee-keepers in pursuit of an ignis fatuus." I may be afflicted with a little mental obtuseness, unable to comprehend the logic of things, but I fail to fathom the motive of such flings, unless it be for "distinction," or, may be, a challenge to cross swords. If it be the former, he is welcome to all there is on both sides; if the latter, I shall not dodge, tho' it would doubtless be uninteresting and unprofitable to the readers, and of necessity lead beyond the limits of apian literature, and consequently inadmissible to the columns of the American Bee Journal. Nevertheless, the legend "At Home" may be found on the "Intel."

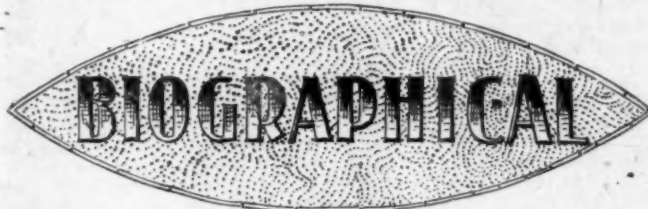
Mr. B. says: "Mr. Hart mistakes." Now, I might use the boy's argument, and say, "You're another." He says he did "not say, or intimate, that his [my] question was entitled to no consideration." Mr. Hart did not say he did. Mr. B. mistakes. How does he read? Let me quote from Mr. Hart, page 457: "Mr. B. says I came at them with another 'if,' which is entitled to no more consideration than the other." Is it not clear that it is the two hypotheses to which he

alludes—the aforesaid "ifs"—of which I said he intimated they were entitled to no consideration, and not of the "question."

Mr. B. is right when he thinks I thought so, too, nor did I use them as my reasons, for did I not say "If as some say," showing they were quotations? Then, why attack me on that line? I have shown that men do have the opinions, and state them, that Italians produce better honey. May be they are right. I did not see it, and askt for light. I think a man ought to always be "able to give a reason for the faith that is in him." I askt a question touching that faith, and for this question Mr. B. tells you his belief still is, that Mr. Hart has started the bee-keepers on a "jack-o'-lantern" chase, then meekly and cheekily says, "Let us have peace." It seems to me there was peace till he made war. Who "puts up a job?" The one who states or affirms or erects a structure, or the one who merely interrogates, Why doest thou thus?

Mr. B. may have thought that after the explosion of the 14-inch shell from his big gun I would be demolisht, and placed hors du combat, hence the "Let us have peace." Yes, by all means, let there be peace, and when the terms are arranged on the basis of fairness, right and justice, I am ready at any time to sign the "protocol;" but I shall "yield no territory," and Mr. B. must pay his own "transportation."

Stephenson Co., Ill.



MR. CHAS. N. WHITE.

This week we have the pleasure of introducing to our readers, by pictures of himself and apiary, Mr. Chas. N. White, of England, whose series of nine articles on bee-keeping appeared in this journal during July, August and September. The picture of his apiary we use by the courtesy of Gleanings, that paper having copied it from the British Bee Journal, from which we take the following paragraphs concerning it and its scholarly owner:

Our bee-garden picture shows the apiary of Mr. C. N. White, and is situated in the village of Somersham, Hunts., in which place he has resided for the past 18 years. In response to our request for a few particulars regarding himself and his work to go along with the picture, Mr. White says:

"My first lessons in bee-keeping were taken from my old friend and schoolmaster, Mr. Winter, of Calstow, Lincs., with whom I lived while apprenticed as pupil teacher. Here, 28 years ago, I first saw bees kept on a humane principle, for my bee-master (tho' hardly progressive or scientific enough to fairly give him a claim to that distinctive title) preferred an economical as well as humane system of bee-keeping. From 1875, when I left college, to 1879, when I settled at Somersham, I was gleanings information on bees, and learned much from Mr. W. B. Jevons, of Market Rasen, who was then an expert bee-keeper. Here, then, I formed the nucleus of an apiary that eventually became my pride, and did not lack the admiration of friends. The work and worry inseparable from scholastic duties in a rural school of 250 children at first prevented me from doing very much with the bees; but since I have been able to turn to the hobby in grim earnest, I have by practical work, and by the use of my pen, endeavored to show other ruralists that bee-keeping is a source of interest and profit, and tends to promote good health and the power to work hard. For myself and the benefits it has conferred in this line, the multiplicity of duties I have performed and still attend to, fairly well shows."

Few will dispute Mr. White's claim to be called a worker when we learn that he is Hon. Sec. Hunts. and Cambs. Teachers' Association, and in this capacity has been representative at annual conferences of teachers in London and elsewhere. He is Hon. Sec. Hunts. B. K. A., and of the Cambs. and Isle of Ely B. K. A., while locally he is secretary to trustees of local charity, Hon. Sec. Technical Education Committee, collector of taxes, church choirmaster, conductor of con-

certs, is correspondent of five local weekly papers, and writes bee-articles for ever so many other papers besides.

Bee-keepers also know that Mr. White has done a very great amount of bee-tent lecturing during his annual holiday from school duties; and when he coolly tells us that "the above are my means of recreation from school work," it almost makes one wonder when or during what hours he lies down to rest. Solid testimony to the value of the disinterested services he has for many years past rendered to his neighbors is found in the public recognition of his labors on several occasions, when testimonials have been presented to him by the leading residents of his neighborhood.

In concluding this brief notice we may mention one event, viz.: the public presentation to Mr. White of a gold watch and illuminated address in 1895, on his 40th birthday, to mark his 16 years' services to the locality. On this occasion, when returning thanks for the honor done him, he alluded to the fact that in all his work much of the success he had been able to achieve was due to his good wife, and the possession of a happy home—sentiments in which we are sure our readers will cordially agree.

Mr. White holds the first-class certificate of the British Bee-Keepers' Association, and frequently officiates as judge at bee and honey shows. Indeed, he may be very fairly classed as one of the public men of the bee-keeping craft.

We learn further that Mr. White has been a school teacher for twenty-two years, but last December he made a change in his vocation for one where tho there is less responsibility there is less work and worry. In taking the mastership with his wife as matron of the Union House, at St. Neots, he has leisure to spend with the bees. He has given up lecturing, as he could not leave the house in the evening frequently, but he can very conveniently attend the council meetings of the British Bee-Keepers' Association in London, and judge for that organization when required.

Mr. White informs us that he "has a good wife and three bonny boys, two of them standing six feet high."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

CONDUCTED BY

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.

[Questions may be mailed to the Bee Journal, or to Dr. Miller direct.]

Transferring Now or in Spring.

I sent for a sample copy of the American Bee Journal and got it, lookt it over, and of course subscribed for the balance of the year. I read Mr. White's third chapter, got the bee-fever, and bought a colony of bees; read more, and got more fever, and more bees. I have four colonies now, and am looking for more. I have two swarms in boxes 11x20½ inches inside, the frames running across the box, are all full. I want to put them into a standard hive. Should I better shift them now, or put a super on and wait until spring? They are getting plenty of honey and pollen, so I will have to do something to give them more room.

FLORIDA.

ANSWER.—Probably the safe thing will be to leave them where they are now till winter is over, giving them additional room if needed.

A "Red Clover" Queen, Etc.

1. In April, 1897, I had one colony of bees that was queenless, and I sent for one of those red clover Italian queens, introduced her, and the colony built up strong, but they gave only six or eight pounds of honey, and the combs had more than twice the wax in them that were in those built in other



Apiary of C. N. White—From British Bee Journal.

colonies. The bees wintered well and built up very strong last spring, but they would not store any honey, and would hang out, do all that I could. When they had a case of sections on top and a brood-chamber with foundation in the middle (I use the Heddon hive), they would hang out. While those along side gave me from 60 to 75 pounds of surplus honey, they gave me none this year, and appeared to be the strongest. The queen seemed to be very prolific, but the bees would do nothing but sting, for they were little terrors to handle. What was the trouble?

2. Will queens mating with drones from a colony like the above be likely to be much better honey-gatherers than this colony?

PENNSYLVANIA.

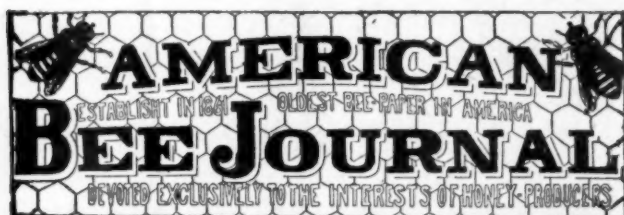
ANSWERS.—1. If the bees had the same chance in every way as the neighboring colonies, it is to be feared that the trouble was in the character of the bees themselves.

2. They might be a good deal better. The workers partake of the characteristics of both father and mother, and sometimes there is a decided advantage in the introduction of new blood, even if that blood be no better than the old.

Honey as Food is a neat little 24-page pamphlet especially gotten up with a view to creating a demand for honey among should-be consumers. The forepart of the pamphlet was written by Dr. C. C. Miller, and is devoted to general information concerning honey. The latter part consists of recipes for use in cooking and as a medicine. It will be found to be a very effective helper in working up a home market for honey. We furnish them, postpaid, at these prices: A sample for a stamp; 25 copies for 30 cents; 50 for 50 cents; 100 for 90 cents; 250 for \$2.00; 500 for \$3.50. For 25 cents extra we will print your name and address on the front page, when ordering 100 or more copies at these prices.

Every Present Subscriber of the Bee Journal should be an agent for it, and get all other bee-keepers possible to subscribe for it.

See "Bee-Keeper's Guide" offer on page 653.



GEORGE W. YORK, EDITOR.

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UNITED STATES BEE-KEEPERS' UNION

Organized to advance the pursuit of Apiculture; to promote the interests of bee keepers; to protect its members; to prevent the adulteration of honey; and to prosecute the dishonest honey-commission men.

Membership Fee—\$1.00 per Annum.

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GENERAL MANAGER AND TREASURER—Eugene Secor, Forest City, Iowa.

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NOTE.—The American Bee Journal adopts the Orthography of the following Rule, recommended by the joint action of the American Philological Association and the Philological Society of England:—Change "d" or "ed" final to "t" when so pronounced, except when the "e" affects a preceding sound.

Ten Weeks for Ten Cents.—On page 651 we renew our offer made to new subscribers in the last number of the Bee Journal for September. Now it seems to us that nearly all of our regular readers have neighbor bee-keepers whom they could secure on that liberal offer. With last week's issue we began printing an extra-large edition weekly so that we might be able to accommodate all the new ten-weeks-for-ten-cents subscriptions that might be sent in. We hope all who can do so will help in this fall campaign for new subscribers. The Bee Journal should have at least double its present list of regular subscribers.

Honey at the Paris Exposition.—A local California newspaper reports that recently the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce at Los Angeles, wrote to the California Bee-Keepers' Exchange in regard to an exhibit of honey at the Paris Exposition, in 1900. In reply to this, C. H. Clayton, secretary and manager of the Exchange, wrote as follows:

"Your favor of Sept. 19, relative to a prospective exhibit at the Paris Exposition is at hand. There can be no question but that it would be to our advantage to have an exhibit there, and the matter has already been discussed in an informal way among our members. The whole subject will come up for final action at our annual meeting, which occurs early in January, 1899. One great disadvantage under which we labor is the apparently growing uncertainty of crops, this year being a complete failure, and about every other year for the last ten years being a partial failure, making it difficult, if not impossible, to hold trade secured. During 1897 we secured quite a foreign trade, sending honey to all the principal European points, including South Africa; but this year we have

absolutely no honey to fill orders from there, and we have now on file orders in our office for more than 600 tons for export, with not a ton in sight to fill them.

"Central California will produce a little honey, but as a rule it is not acceptable to any of the foreign markets except Germany, almost all the markets demanding Southern California honey. Even central and northern California will not produce much more than 120 tons—one-fifth of the amount for which we already have orders—and the local demand will take most of that. So you see the question with us is whether we should be exhibiting, or hold out inducements to trade which we may not be able to fill.

"Whatever action is taken in the matter we will promptly notify you."

From the foregoing it appears that the California Bee-Keepers' Exchange has been doing some great work. Having on hand orders to the amount of 600 tons of honey is no small thing. We trust that the Exchange may soon be able to fill all its present orders, and many more yet to come.

The Price of Honey has an upward tendency, so those who are favored with a crop will at least have some benefit from the scarcity. The advice to hold for a fair price was never more seasonable. Gleanings reports that it is not an easy thing to find sufficient choice honey to supply the demand they have for it.

The Season in California.—W. A. Pryal says in Gleanings that the season was in general so bad throughout California that it was a question with some whether it was better to feed the bees or let them starve. The northern coast and mountain counties gave a medium crop. But there has been no rise in price to correspond with the scarcity of the crop. Honey is granulating earlier than usual, owing perhaps to the large amount of alfalfaree nectar gathered in that region.

The "Bare" and The Bees.—The New York Sun received a number of original compositions on animals, from a Boston school-teacher, which show several different characteristics from what we have been led to suppose belonged to the literary productions of even the childish Bostonese. Here are two samples:

THE BARE.—Bares are of many sighes and all big. The chief kinds are the grizzly bare which is black; the sinner-mon bare which is good and gentle; the white bare which bleaches its skin to hide in the snow and make a rug, and the black bare which is common and is careful of its cubs. Bares fight bees for honey, which is mean because the bees are little. Once a bare found some currant-jelly sitting on a garden-bench to dry, and he ate it, and the lady hadn't any more, which was greedy. Bares are pigs. J. C. C.

BEES.—Bees are always busy because the idle ones are killed. They make honey and wax, but parafeen candles are cheaper or else candles made out of whales. The bees build cells and combs and some times fill trees and bears smell the honey and eat it. They suck the juice out of flowers and the flower dies. Bees are meaner than mosquitoes, and you can tell them by the yellow bands on their abdomen. A. C.

The Old Union Victorious Again.—General Manager Thomas G. Newman, of the National Bee-Keepers' Union, has sent us the following concerning a case at law in which all bee-keepers will be interested:

The enemies of the pursuit of bee-keeping have again been defeated. It will be remembered that about one year ago Mr. Frank S. Buchheim, of Santa Ana, Calif., was arrested under Sec. 370 of the Penal Code of California, for keeping 100 colonies of bees on his premises, charging him with maintaining a nuisance in the neighborhood, averring that the bees ate and destroyed the fruit belonging to the neighbors, and interfered with laborers who were engaged in caring for the fruit, etc. His apiary and premises cover 7½ acres. He built a fence 6 feet high to enclose 24x32 feet, in which he kept the hives of bees during the fruit-drying season, thus controlling the bees and preventing annoyance to the neighbors. But they were not satisfied with these pre-

cautions, and demanded that the bees be moved out of the locality.

Suit was brought against Mr. Buchhelm for maintaining a public nuisance, and he was fined \$50 and costs. As he was a poor man with a large family to support, he did not pay the fine, and was committed to jail for 25 days.

After 10 days had elapsed an appeal was taken to the Supreme court, and he was released pending appeal.

In the Superior court Judge Ballard ruled on the appeal that the complaint was insufficient to constitute a public offense, and entered a judgment discharging the defendant and exonerating his bail.

The enemies of bee-keeping not being satisfied with this, instituted another suit against Mr. Buchhelm, and through the efforts of the National Bee-Keepers' Union assisting the attorneys for Mr. Buchhelm, and paying a portion of the court fees necessary for the defense, they have failed to obtain a verdict against him, tho the jury wrestled all night long with the case. At first they stood 7 for acquittal and 5 for conviction, in a community led by a Justice of the Peace, and organized to persecute Mr. Buchhelm because of his keeping bees successfully and profitably.

This is another victory for the National Bee-Keepers' Union, and bee-keepers all over the continent will be delighted to learn the facts in the case.

THOMAS G. NEWMAN,

General Manager National Bee-Keepers' Union.

The Old Union deserves congratulations upon this victory. It shows again that the only thing bee-keepers need to do to secure their rights, is to be united in an organization the duties of whose officers are to see that such rights are respected, or secured by putting up a good fight in the courts of the land. Often an innocent bee-keeper is financially unable to wage his battles alone, and bee-keepers owe it to themselves, to the pursuit which they represent—yes, to the fellow bee-keeper who is persecuted—to help carry on the war until victory is won for the right.

General Manager Secor's next annual report—to be issued in a little less than two months—will also show much good work done by the United States Bee-Keepers' Union the past year. The partial report that he gave at the Omaha convention was very bracing, and made each member feel that he belonged to a grand organization. But where there are hundreds of members now, there should be thousands.

Apiarian Exhibit at the Illinois Fair.

Mr. E. Grabbe, the judge of the apiarian exhibit at the Illinois State Fair, which closed Oct. 1, called on us last week and kindly furnished us with a list of the exhibitors with the premiums awarded. They are as follows:

Display of comb honey—W. Z. Hutchinson, 1st premium, \$25; M. J. Becker, 2nd, \$15; J. Q. Smith, 3rd, \$5.

Collection of labeled cases containing 12 or more pounds of white honey from different flowers—W. Z. Hutchinson, 1st, \$10; M. J. Becker, 2nd, \$5.

Collection of labeled cases containing 12 or more pounds of amber or dark honey from different flowers—J. Q. Smith, 1st, \$10; M. J. Becker, 2nd, \$5.

Case of white clover comb honey, 12 to 24 pounds—W. Z. Hutchinson, 1st, \$5; M. J. Becker, 2nd, \$3.

Case of basswood comb honey, 12 to 24 pounds—W. Z. Hutchinson, 1st, \$5.

Display of extracted honey—M. J. Becker, 1st, \$25; W. Z. Hutchinson, 2nd, \$15; Jas. A. Stone & Son, 3rd, \$5.

Display of samples of extracted honey, named—M. J. Becker, 1st, \$5; W. Z. Hutchinson, 2nd, \$3.

Display of candied honey—Jas. A. Stone & Son, 1st, \$15; M. J. Becker, 2nd, \$10.

Display of beeswax—Jas. A. Stone & Son, 1st, \$15; W. Z. Hutchinson, 2nd, \$10.

One-frame observatory hive of dark Italian bees—W. Z. Hutchinson, 1st, \$5; Chas. E. Shank, 2nd, \$3.

One-frame observatory hive of Golden Italian bees—Chas. E. Shank, 1st, \$5; W. Z. Hutchinson, 2nd, \$3.

One-frame observatory hive of Carniolan bees—M. J. Becker, 1st, \$5; W. Z. Hutchinson, 2nd, \$3.

One-frame observatory hive of albino bees—W. Z. Hutchinson, 1st, \$5.

One-frame observatory hive of Cyprian bees—W. Z. Hutchinson, 1st, \$5.

One-frame observatory hive of Holy Land bees—W. Z. Hutchinson, 1st, \$5.

One-frame observatory hive of black bees—M. J. Becker, 1st, \$5.

Group of queen-bees comprising 2 dark Italian, 2 Golden Italian, 1 each Carniolan, albino, Cyprian, Holy Land and black—W. Z. Hutchinson, 1st, \$10.

Display of honey-plants, pressed, mounted and labeled—W. Z. Hutchinson, 1st, \$5; M. J. Becker, 2nd, \$3.

"Judge" Grabbe made several excellent suggestions looking toward a revision of the present Illinois premium list. He would make the full score quantity of honey, both comb and extracted, 300 pounds instead of 500 pounds. He would also omit all the awards on one-frame observatory-hive exhibits of albino, Cyprian, Holy Land and black bees; and would substitute some other things, among them honey-vinegar, with recipe for making the same.

Mr. Grabbe's reasons for omitting the premiums on the bees mentioned, are that the albino is a freak, there are no genuine Cyprian and Holy Land bees in this country, and the breeding of blacks should be discouraged rather than encouraged by offering premiums on them at fairs.

Doubtless by next year's fair the list will be revised along the lines suggested by Mr. Grabbe. By that time we hope that a good honey season will be enjoyed, and that there will be more exhibitors in the apiarian section of the Illinois fair.

Horseradish Leaves crushed are among the latest remedies for bee-stings. So says a "stray straw" in Gleanings.



MR. HARRY S. HOWE now has under contemplation a special course in entomology at Cornell.—American Bee-Keeper.

THE LANGSTROTH FUND has received lately 50 cents each from Messrs. W. G. Secor and A. I. Emmons, of Greene Co., Ill. There is plenty of room for more.

MR. W. A. PRYAL of Alameda Co., Calif., writing us Sept. 22, said his bees were storing honey right along, so that he had no fears of their not having plenty of stores to carry them through the winter.

MR. OSCAR KERNS, of Caldwell Co., Mo., was in to see us Oct. 4. He deals in bee-supplies to some extent, besides keeping a few bees. The honey crop was practically nothing this year in his locality.

MR. W. M. BARNUM, once an occasional contributor to the American Bee Journal, has lately become the editor and publisher of "Barnum's Midland Farmer," published in Missouri. We wish him success in his venture.

MR. F. GRABBE, of Lake Co., Ill., who was judge of the apiarian exhibits at the Illinois State Fair this year, dropt in to see us last week. There were four exhibitors of honey, bees, etc., at the Fair this year, as will be noticed by the list of premiums mentioned on this page.

MR. C. B. HOWARD, the secretary of the Seneca County Bee-Keepers' Association, is pictured in the October American Bee-Keeper, and also one of his four apiaries. In a short biographical sketch, Editor Hill pays a deserved tribute to Mr. Howard's abilities and success as a bee-keeper.

MR. W. T. RICHARDSON, of Ventura Co., is called the "leading honey-producer in Southern California," and both himself and one of his numerous apiaries are shown in Gleanings for Oct. 1. Mr. R. has about 1,200 colonies in four api-

aries, located in the Simi Valley. His bees have something like 15,000 acres to roam over, to 12,000 of which he has the exclusive right. In the next issue of *Gleanings* will be given some "idea of the magnitude of Mr. Richardson's honey-yields." His chief honey source is purple sage. We presume his yields have been simply immense, for when they have a good honey-season in that part of the country, it seems to just pour in. "Rambler" Martin has been visiting Mr. R., hence the pictures and write-up.

MR. F. A. CROWELL, a queen-breeder in Fillmore Co., Minn., has just recently taken unto himself a life-long "queen." Our hearty congratulations are hereby extended to the happy couple. Altho Mr. C. has doubtless always been able heretofore to "Cro-well," he will now "Cro"-better—having such "queenly" help. (We beg our New Jersey friend's pardon. We just couldn't help it that time—it punned itself.)

A NEW JERSEY SUBSCRIBER wrote us as follows last week:

"Your new system of spelling is a good thing; push it along. If you would strangle at their birth some of those horrible puns you let loose once in awhile, there would soon be a New York in Illinois."

We are very sorry that our so-called puns have offended any one. They are the last things that we would suppose could be objected to. "Those horrible puns!" Well, we'll have to fix them—"strangle at their birth," or else not get them started at all.

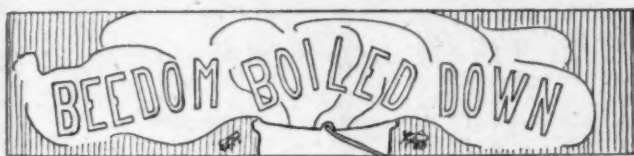
MR. FRANK McNAY, of Wisconsin, was in Chicago last week, and of course called to see us. He had 700 colonies this year, in several apiaries, and they averaged about 70 pounds to the colony, of extracted honey, thus making about two carloads. It is all sold. Mr. Pickard, of the same State, who had some 50,000 pounds of extracted honey this year, has also sold his crop. Judging from the way these large amounts have been taken, there is a fear on the part of some buyers that the short crop this year would cause a greater rise in the price later on, and they would better buy promptly. In this we think they are wise.

MR. HERMAN F. MOORE, who recently wrote a series of seven articles on "The A B C of Marketing Honey" for our columns, is thus referred to editorially in the *American Bee-Keeper* for October:

"To the apicultural firmament an exceedingly bright star has recently ascended. This is the impression we have received from a series of excellent articles in the *American Bee Journal*, on the subject of building up and maintaining a market for honey, contributed by Herman F. Moore, Esq. His style is pointed, and rings with a vim and business enterprise, backed by bee-keeping knowledge, that will not be without lasting effect along the line of his travels in the interest of his honey-trade. More Moores! is the crying need of American bee-keeping interests."

HON. G. W. SWINK, of Otero Co., Colo., is not only a bee-keeper but a successful melon-grower. He generously treated the whole convention at Omaha, in the Apiary Building on the Exposition grounds. Mr. A. I. Root, in *Gleanings* for Oct. 1, had this to say about Mr. Swink and his famous cantaloupes:

"I had been eating a good deal of trash about that time, and I concluded I would not dare to even taste of the melons; but when I saw the rest having such a 'picnic,' I concluded I would just 'sample' them, sick or no sick; and they were so exceedingly delicious that I really could not find a stopping-place, and, to my great and agreeable surprise, I was not sick a bit. Well, we made the melon-grower 'stand up' and answer questions. We were especially interested in hearing him tell that he never succeeded in growing nice melons until he put bees enough in his melon-patch to fertilize all the blossoms. Now, may be I have made right here an awful mistake. If so, somebody will correct me; but, if I remember correctly, he said he had 400 acres of melons, and that it takes at least 400 colonies of bees to fertilize them properly, and that it is now pretty clearly settled that you could not grow a large crop of nice melons without having bees in the melon-patch, say a good colony to every acre of melons. I do not know why somebody did not think to get a Kodak view of the convention while the members were all having 'rest and refreshment' with those crates of melons. After we had had all we wanted, the remnants were given to the Indians, who held forth just back of the Apiary Building."



Look Out for Foul Brood.—A note of warning is sounded in *Gleanings* against feeding honey got from other bee-keepers. The safe thing is to feed no honey unless you know it's all right.

Hand-Holes or Cleats.—Editor Root, having heretofore advocated hand-holes because neater and not in the way, acknowledges himself now a convert to cleats because it is so much easier to lift hives with cleats. He is now hunting for a combined cleat and hand-hole, neat and good.

To Fasten Foundation in Frames.—Put the frames on top of a stove, top-bar down, putting on as many as the stove will hold. When the frame is heated, put the foundation on it, and as soon as it melts dip it in a large vessel of cold water. It makes a solid job.—*Leipziger Bienenzeitung*.

The Wee Bee-Moth.—This little moth is getting to be very troublesome in the region of Alameda Co., Cal., says W. A. Pryal, in *Gleanings*. It doesn't work so much in the hives, but is harder to dislodge than the larger sort, and destroys combs left out of the hives, especially those containing pollen.

Thieves Spotted by Wires in Frames.—Three colonies of bees were destroyed for Benj. Passage. The deputy sheriff got some clew, sifted the ashes and found the wires that had been in brood-frames, the thieves plead guilty and got 90 days in the workhouse, the heaviest penalty a Michigan justice could inflict.—*Gleanings*.

Painting with Propolis.—Prof. Henry, arguing that bees are eager to propolize the entire inside of their hives, advocates doing this in advance for them. He dissolves propolis in alcohol, applies to the hive with a brush, and the alcohol immediately evaporating leaves a coat of fine yellow. He thinks the bees like the odor of such a coating on the inside of hives and feeders.—*Le Progres Apicole*.

Honigkuchen.—Bring one pound of extracted honey and a $\frac{1}{4}$ pound of butter to a boil. Let cool for 10 minutes. Add one pound of flour, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound of ground almonds, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoonful of cloves, the grated peel of a lemon, and a scant teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a little hot water. Mix and set aside over night. Next morning roll out $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch thick, cut in small squares, press an almond in each corner and in the center, and bake in a moderate oven.—*Chicago Record*.

Time of Larvæ.—Challenged by G. M. Doolittle to prove that a young bee remains a larva only five days, Dr. Miller replies in *Gleanings*: "Among those who say five days for the larval state stands Dublin. T. W. Cowan, in the 14th edition of *British Bee-Keepers' Guide-Book*, page 10, gives 'Time of feeding the larvæ' as five days for queen and worker, and six for drone. Years ago 17 to 18 days was considered the time for development of queen. Nowadays it is brought down to 15."

Report of the Omaha Convention.—A competent court stenographer was engaged to take down the whole proceedings of the convention, and very fortunately this stenographer was also a bee-keeper; so it is fair to assume that there will be an accurate report of all the proceedings. These will be given in the *American Bee Journal*. *Gleanings* will give only a condense report, as usual, and this report will be in the nature of editorial snap-shots given from time to time.—*Gleanings*.

To Prevent Swarming, and at the same time to get the bees started in supers, a correspondent of *Revue Internationale* says he closed the entrance and let them have in its place for 18 days an entrance to the super. Six colonies thus treated filled their supers, while the other colonies of the apiary preferred to swarm. Editor Bertrand thinks the plan worth trying, but cautions against danger of the queen laying in the super, as the bees like to rear brood in the best ventilated part of the hive.

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These Special Articles will Appear....

With Others, During the 10 Weeks following Oct. 1:

Bee-Keeping in Cuba and Porto Rico—

By O. O. POPPLETON, of Florida.

Recent Progress in Apiculture—

By ERNEST R. ROOT, Editor Gleanings in Bee-Culture.

Bee-Keepers and Supply Manufacturers—

By DR. C. C. MILLER.

Foul Brood in the Apiary—

By WM. McEVY, Foul Brood Inspector of Ont., Canada

Advanced Methods of Comb Honey Production—

By S. T. PETTIT, of Canada.

Migratory Bee-Keeping—

By H. E. HILL, Editor American Bee-Keeper.

The Scientific Side of Apiculture—

By C. P. DADANT.

Experiences and Suggestions in Marketing Honey—

By S. A. NIVER, of New York.

Best Method for Creating and Maintaining a Market for Honey—

By HERMAN F. MOORE.

First Half Century of Bee-Keeping in America—

By HON. EUGENE SECOR, General Manager United States Bee-Keepers' Union.

The Apiary on the Farm and in the Orchard—

By HON. E. WHITCOMB, Supt. Apiary Department Trans-Mississippi Exposition.

Needs of Bee-Culture in the South—

By DR. J. P. H. BROWN, of Georgia.

General Advice to Bee-Keepers—

By REV. E. T. ABBOTT, of Missouri.

The Relation Existing between the Apiary and the Successful Production of Fruit—

By G. M. WHITFORD, of Nebraska.

The foregoing List of Special Articles represents a part of the program at the Omaha Convention. Many of the subjects will be followed by much helpful discussion. Of course, many other interesting and valuable contributions will be found in the American Bee Journal during the 10 weeks' "trial trip," besides the other regular departments. But in order to secure all the above articles, the trial subscriptions should be sent in **promptly**, as we may soon run out of back numbers from October 1.

Every Bee-Keeper in America ought to have the old American Bee Journal for 10 weeks from Oct. 1, 1898, and right along thereafter. It will be worth to any one of them **many times** its full year's subscription price. **Send 10 cents Now, anyway, and get it for the next 10 weeks.**

Invitation to Our Regular Readers: We trust that our present subscribers will send the names and dimes of their neighbor bee-keepers, or get them to do it. Show them this liberal trial-trip offer. They should jump at such an opportunity to get 160 large pages of the best bee-literature for only 10 cents!

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Absolutely Pure Bees' Honey.....

the finest of their kinds produced in this country.



We would suggest that those bee-keepers who did not produce any honey for their home demand this year, just order some of the above, and sell it. And others, who want to earn some money, can get this honey and work up a demand for it almost anywhere. The pamphlet, "HONEY AS FOOD," will be a great help in creating customers for honey. See prices on another page.

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Including their discounts for Goods wanted for use another season. It will pay you to send me list of Goods wanted. M. H. MUNT
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Address F. RAUCHFUSS, Elyria, Colo.
31Att Please mention the Bee Journal

GENERAL ITEMS

Wild Asters in Abundance.

We had a fine prospect for a fall flow of honey, but it has set in to raining; our road sides and all the pasture fields are one perfect flower-pot, covered with wild asters.

H. C. KUYKENDALL.

Clark Co., Ill., Oct. 4.

Had a Good Crop.

I have had a good crop this year—70 pounds to the colony, and people say this is a poor locality to keep bees in. I could not get along without the Bee Journal. It is on hand every Friday, like clockwork.

GEO. STEENBACK.

Lackawanna Co., Pa., Oct. 2.

Light Crop of Honey.

Bees have brought in a very light crop of honey this year, but are in good condition for winter; the brood-nests are well filled. The bees will just about meet expenses.

Lucas Co., Ohio, Oct. 1.

M. BEST.

Bees Did Fairly Well.

The honey season is over now, and the bees have done very well. We had a heavy flow from white clover and raspberries, but not a very long one. My bees averaged 25 pounds to the colony, spring count, and increased 50 percent. We have had a good



WHAT

part of a wagon wears out first? The wheels, of course. Why not buy wheels that can't wear out? When a man buys the

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J. M. Jenkins, Wetumpka, Ala.

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GUS DITTMER,
AUGUSTA, WIS.

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flow from goldenrod and asters. We have had fine weather, altho it has been pretty dry. We have had no killing frosts yet, and the bees are well supplied with winter stores. The farmers around here are talking of spraying their apple trees when in blossom next spring, and if they do I am afraid it will be good-bye bees.

C. H. FIELD.

Cumberland Co., Maine, Oct. 4.

Getting Started with Bees.

We have had our bees a little over a year. In July, 1897, a swarm of bees came to us, and we cared for them. Last May they swarmed three times. During the past summer another swarm came to us. They are doing well. My husband bought six colonies, so now we have 10.

We live in the woods, and they seem to like it here. MRS. LORINA F. CALKINS.

Martin Co., Minn., Oct. 5.

Bees Did Reasonably Well.

We have 13 colonies of Italian bees, and they did fairly well the past season. The honey-flow was not so good here this year as it has been in former years. We do not let our bees swarm; if we want increase we divide them. We sell all our honey in the home market. MARY J. BEIGHTS.

Beuna Vista Co., Iowa.

A Rising Honey Specialist.

I left Chicago over two years ago to seek my fortune as a specialist. I am very happy to be able to say that, so far, I do not regret my venture. From 50 colonies I have taken three tons of honey, as nearly as I can estimate it. I am working for a moderate increase. I increased from 40 to 60. If my hopes are realized, some day I shall number my colonies by the hundred. I started with 22 when I first came here, bringing them with me. I took only three barrels of extracted this season (and it is fast disappearing), the balance being comb honey. I shipped part of my comb honey to a distant city and a good portion of it was damaged in transit, and the comb was well attached to all sides of the section, too.

Well, I have finally sold enough around here to pay for a horse and market wagon, and soon I shall start out to sell the balance of my crop. I know my extracted honey will soon be exhausted. I have been selling buckwheat extracted at 5 cents a pound, white clover at 8 cents, and basswood at 10 cents. The reason I charge more for basswood is because I got only about 70 pounds of it. It was only black bees that worked on basswood here, and as I keep mostly Italians, my crop was mostly from clover. Isn't it strange that my Italians should continue to work upon clover after basswood opens, while the black bees leave clover and go for basswood? The above prices were for quantities of three pounds and over. As soon as I get away with my horse I shall ask 10 cents for clover extracted and 6 cents for buckwheat.

I have come to be known for miles around as "Honey Brown," and many are the stories I hear about how "Honey Brown" must adulterate his honey and feed his bees, "for why should he get so much

The Bee-Keeper's Guide

This 15th and latest edition of Prof. Cook's magnificent book of 460 pages, in neat and substantial cloth binding, we propose to give away to our present subscribers, for the work of getting new subscribers for the American Bee Journal.

A description of the book here is quite unnecessary—it is simply the most complete scientific and practical bee-book published to-day. Fully illustrated, and all written in the most fascinating style. The author is also too well-known to the whole bee-world to require any introduction. No bee-keeper is fully equipped, or his library complete, without "THE BEE-KEEPER'S GUIDE."

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that there is in the State. The material is cut from patterns, by machinery, and is absolutely accurate. For Sections, the **clearest and whitest Basswood** is used, and they are polished on both sides. Nearness to Pine and Basswood forests, and possession of mills and factory equipment with best machinery, all combine to enable this firm to furnish the

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Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

See Honey Offer on page 652.

honey while the farmers get nothing?" it is said. It is not the people I sell to who talk this way, but the people who hear of my success but do not buy any honey. I find that after I have once sold to a man I sell to him again and again, and he only laughs when he hears these adulteration yarns, for he is satisfied that my honey is honey. Why, somebody actually convinced a grocer (who bought a case of comb honey of me), that that honey never came from the inside of a bee-hive. (It was in plain sections). He lookt at me with much suspicion the next time he saw me, and askt me some sharp questions. I askt him if his informant tasted the honey, and he said no. I askt him if he himself had tasted it, and he said no. Well, I gave him a lecture on the non-existence of artificial comb honey, and when I saw him a few days later his face was all smiles—he had eaten a cake of my honey and he wanted some more like it.

I am satisfied that it is for my interest to sell my own honey direct to consumers and grocers, for every person sold to this year will be my customer next year, and he becomes a living advertisement.

Another year I expect to go a little heavier into extracted honey. I workt only a few weak colonies for it this season.

I take great pains in breeding my stock. My breeding colony this season gave me 163 sections and 130 pounds of extracted honey.

I think I could get along without the "Old Reliable," but I would rather have it, just the same. E. W. BROWN.

Erie Co., N. Y., Sept. 29.

Keeping Bees from Swarming.

I am only a beginner at bee-keeping, this being my second year with the bees. But for the American Bee Journal I would not be able to get along with my bees, and I think that we cannot appreciate its efforts too highly.

I was much interested in an article by Herman F. Moore, on page 612, in which he refers to non-swarming bees, and so I will relate a little of my limited experience with mine.

I began the past season with three colonies of Italians; had only one natural swarm, which absconded while I was away from home, with a virgin queen—at least there were no eggs and very little brood, a queen-cell from which a young queen had hatcht, and as the old queen was clipt she must have died.

I workt only one colony for comb honey, giving them empty brood-combs when the queen needed room, and forming new colonies with the brood I took away. This colony produced 125 full sections of honey, 100 of which were as white as snow, from the sweet clover, with which the fields and roadsides here are covered. This colony at one time had three supers, more or less filled with honey. The queen in this colony I purchast last summer (1897).

Another colony, which did not swarm, produced 200 pounds of extracted honey; this colony at one time had four full-size brood-chambers tiered up.

I sold all of the comb honey to my neighbors, and all of my extracted that I cared to sell. I get 15 cents for comb and 10

The Biggest Offer Yet!

Last year only about one per cent—only one subscriber in 100—ordered his Review discontinued. If the Review could secure 1,000 new subscribers the present year, there is an almost absolute certainty that at least 900 of them would remain; not only next year, but for several years—as long as they are interested in bees. Once a really good bee-journal visits a bee-keeper a whole year it usually becomes a permanent member of his family.

I would have no difficulty whatever in getting twice 1,000 new subscribers this year, if all of the bee-keepers in this country had read the Review the past year. I have sometimes thought that it might pay a publisher to give away his journal one year, simply for the sake of getting it into new hands. There are, of course, decided objections to such a course; but I am going to come as near to it as I dare. Here is my offer:

If you are not a subscriber to the Review, send me \$1.00, and I will send you twelve back numbers, the Review the rest of this year and all of next year.

31Dt

W. Z. HUTCHINSON, Flint, Mich.

Each issue of the Review, especially if devoted to the discussion of some special topic, is really a pamphlet containing the best thoughts and experience of the best men upon the topic under discussion. Twelve back numbers of the Review are, to a certain extent, so many little books devoted to as many different phases of bee-keeping. Some issues of the Review are now out of print; of others only a few are left; while of others there are several hundred. Of course, I shall send those of which I have the most, but no two alike.

Most people subscribe for a journal at the beginning of the year. In this case there is no use of waiting, as you will get the Review for next year just the same as tho you waited until next January to subscribe, and you get all the rest of the numbers for this year FREE. The sooner you subscribe, the more free issues will you receive.

Let me tell it over once more. For \$1.00 you get twelve back numbers, the Review the rest of this year, and for all of 1899.

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This is a good time to send in your Beeswax. We are paying **25 cents a pound — CASH** — upon its receipt. Now, if you want the money PROMPTLY, send us your Beeswax. Impure wax not taken at any price. Address as follows, very plainly,

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We wish to make our PRESENT subscribers to the Bee Journal a generous offer in connection with the Ram's Horn, viz: Send us **TWO NEW** subscribers for the American Bee Journal for one year (with \$2.00), and we will see that the Ram's Horn is mailed you free for one year as a premium.

Or, send us \$2.00 and we will mail to you the Ram's Horn and the American Bee Journal, both for one year.

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cents for extracted, and they come to the house for it.

I think that bees can be kept from swarming by giving them enough room and keeping the brood-chamber from getting crowded, and I think I shall take a great deal of interest in trying to keep my queens from coming out next season, and if I am successful next year I can find out by my young queens whether it is possible to breed out the swarming instinct.

Cook Co., Ill., Oct. 3. CHAS. W. FORD.

He That Overcometh.

BY WM. E. SHEFFIELD.

Every pathway hath some brambles,
Every rose hides some sharp thorn,
Every sunbeam creates shadows,
Every heart sometimes is torn.
Every joy will have an ending,
Every soul have some regret,
There would never be tomorrow
If to-day had no sunset.

You will find the grandest rivers
Never flow straight to the sea.
Many mountains rise before them,
Yet they sing on merrily.
Mountains cannot stop the rivers;
They but turn and onward go,
Winding through the verdant lowlands,
In a ceaseless overflow.

Heed the lesson Nature teaches—
Pain and pleasure brothers are.
He that hath abiding courage
Finds the gates of joy ajar.
Only in the world celestial
Can we hope for perfect bliss,
And he only will attain it
Who acts manfully in this.

—The Busy Bee.

Convention Notices.

Connecticut.—The fall meeting of the Connecticut Bee-Keepers' Association will be held at the Capitol at Hartford, Wednesday, Nov. 2, 1898, commencing at 10:30 a. m. Every member should make an extra effort to be present at this meeting.

Waterbury, Conn. MRS. W. E. RILEY, Sec.

Minnesota.—There will be held the annual meeting of the Southern Minnesota Bee-Keepers' Association at Winona, in the Court House, in the County Commissioner's Room, Thursday and Friday, Oct. 20 and 21, 1898.

Winona, Minn. CHAS. A. GILE, Sec.

Illinois.—The Illinois State Bee-Keepers' Association will hold its 8th annual meeting at the State House in Springfield, Nov. 16 and 17, 1898. We will have the advantage of one fare and a third for the round trip—open rate—along with the Odd Fellows, whose meeting is the third Tuesday of November. Our Association has been petitioned by the Northern Illinois Bee-Keepers' Association to take the proper steps to secure the same foul brood law for our State as that of Wisconsin. Other matters of importance will come before the meeting, and we expect to have the usual good time that bee-keepers always have when they get together. Excellent board is secured at 25 cents per meal and lodgings just as reasonable. All bee-keepers are invited. The one dollar for membership fee also entitles you to the American Bee Journal for one year.

Bradfordton, Ill. JAS. A. STONE, Sec.

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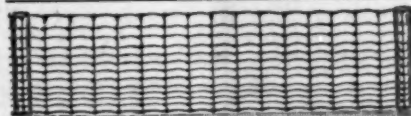


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HONEY and BEESWAX

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago, Oct. 7.—Fancy white clover brings 13c, with best grades of white comb about 12c; off grades with more or less empty cells, 10 to 11c; ambers, 8 to 9c, according to grade, with fancy at 10c. Extracted, white, 6 to 7c; ambers, 5 to 6c; dark, 4½ to 5c. Beeswax, 26 to 27c. R. A. BURNETT & CO.

San Francisco, Sept. 28.—White comb, 9 to 9½c; amber, 7 to 8½c. Extracted, white, 6½ to 6¾c; light amber, 5½ to 6c. Beeswax, 24 to 27c.

There were large shipments this week of extracted honey by sea, one ship taking 787 cases for New York and another carrying 535 cases for London. The entire crop this season of both extracted and comb will likely not exceed 12 000 cases. Market is firm at the quotations, more especially so for choice extracted, which is relatively lighter supply than comb.

St. Louis, Sept. 9.—Fancy white comb, 12 to 12½c; A No. 1 white, 10 to 11c; No. 1 white, 9 to 10c; dark and partially filled from 5 to 8c, as to quality. Extracted in cases, No. 1 white, 6 to 6½c; No. 2, 5½c; amber, 5c; in barrels, No. 1 white, 5½c; amber, 4½ to 5c; dark, 4 to 4½c. Choice Beeswax, prime, 24c; choice, 24½c. At present there is a good demand for honey. WESTCOTT COM. CO.

Kansas City, Sept. 9.—Fancy white comb, 12 to 13c; No. 1, 11 to 12c; amber, 10 to 11c. Extracted, white, 5½ to 6c; amber, 5 to 5½c; dark, 4½ to 5c. Beeswax, 22 to 25c.

The receipts of comb honey are larger. C. O. ULEMONS & CO.

Boston, Sept. 30.—Our honey market shows a decided firmer tone since our last. A few sales have been made at 15c for an extra fancy lot, while almost all sales ranging from A No. 1 to fancy now are made at 14c, while occasionally, something a little off, will bring as low as 12½ to 13c. We do not look to see any lower prices.

Extracted, Florida, in barrels, mostly 6c to 7c, with a good demand. Beeswax, slow sale at 26c for best. BLAKE, SCOTT & LEE.

Indianapolis, Oct. 3.—Fancy white comb honey, 12 to 12½c; No. 1, 10 to 11c. Demand fairly good. Tar-colored comb honey, 8 to 9c, with almost no demand. Clover and basswood extracted honey, 6½ to 7c. Beeswax, 25 to 27c. WALTER S. POWDER.

Milwaukee, Sept. 20.—Fancy comb, 12 to 12½c; A No. 1, 11 to 12c; No. 1, 10 to 11c; dark and amber, 8 to 10c. Extracted, in barrels and kegs, white, 5½ to 6c; dark, 5 to 5½c. Beeswax, 25 to 26c.

The condition of this market for honey is favorable for shippers of good quality either in comb or extracted, and the receipts, while they are with us very fair, are not as liberal as may be, while the demand is very fair at our quotations. We advise liberal shipments of 1-pound sections and extracted. A. V. BISHOP & CO.

Buffalo, Sept. 16.—There is quite an improved demand for honey at present, and moderate amounts can be sold of strictly fancy 1 pound comb at 11 to 12c; lower grades range from 10c downward. We advise but moderate shipments for awhile yet. Extracted—average grades could be sold at 4 to 5c. Fancy beeswax, 27 to 28c; common, 20 to 25c. BATTERSON & CO.

Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 8.—Fancy white comb, 14 to 15c; No. 1 white, 12 to 13c; No. 2 white, 10 to 11c; amber, 9 to 11c. Extracted, 5½ to 7c. COLUMBUS COM. AND STORAGE CO.

New York, Sept. 26.—Comb honey continues to arrive freely. Demand is good for nearly all grades at following prices: Fancy white, 14c; No. 1, 12c; amber, 10c; buckwheat, 8 to 9c; an exceptional quality at 9½c. There is a good demand for extracted, all kinds, at 6½c for white, and 5½c for light amber in cans; Southern, in barrels, 55 to 58c a gallon. Beeswax dull at 26c. HILDRETH BROS. & SEGELKEN.

Cleveland, Sept. 1.—Fancy white, 13 to 14c; No. 1, white, 12 to 12½c; light amber, 11c; buckwheat, 9c. Extracted, white, 7c; light amber, 6c.

The demand for honey is exceptionally good, owing to the crop in this vicinity being very light. A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

Detroit, Sept. 24.—Fancy white, 11 to 12c; A No. 1, 10 to 11c; No. 1, 10c; fancy dark or amber, 9 to 10c; other grades, 8 to 9c. Extracted, white, 6 to 6½c; dark or amber, 5 to 5½c. Beeswax, 25 to 26c. M. H. HUNT.

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